

CANOVAS SLAIN.

Primo Minister of Spain Assassinated by an Anarchist.

Shot Three Times He Dies in Great Agony—His Last Words "Long Live Spain"—Europe Shaken by the Tragedy—Effect Upon Cuba.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated Sunday at Santa Agueda, by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for two hours and then passed away at three o'clock Sunday afternoon with the cry of "Long live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court and Vittoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about 30 miles south of Bilbao. The premier went there last Thursday to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford when that gentleman should be officially received by the queen regent.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Angino Goli.

At a special meeting of the cabinet Sunday under the presidency of Senor Cos-Gayon, minister of the interior, the latter announced that he had been entrusted by the queen regent with the premiership ad interim.

An Anarchist Conspiracy.

The murderer declares that he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance," and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchist conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and he was frequently seen lurking in the passages of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner. Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has sent the following telegram to the government: "I have heard with deep pain of the crime that has thrown us all into mourning, and I place myself at the orders of the government and of the queen." Most of the liberal leaders have sent similar messages, placing themselves at the disposal of the government.

Shot Three Times.

The queen regent on hearing the bad news dispatched her physician, Dr. Bustos, by a special train from San Sebastian. Later, on learning that Canovas was dead, she wired her condolences to the widow.

The health of Senor Canovas had improved greatly of late. He had been leading a very quiet life, although he attended to the business of state. At the moment of the assassination he was waiting in the gallery of the bathing establishment for his wife, who was to join him for lunch. Suddenly the assassin, who had the appearance of an ordinary visitor, approached and fired at him point blank, one bullet passing through the body and coming out behind under the left shoulder, and the other two lodging in the head. He fell instantly and only recovered consciousness long enough to speak a few words.

Died in Two Hours.

Several medical men and his wife were unremitting in their attentions to the sufferer, but his wounds, unhappily, were mortal and he died in two hours. Extreme unction was administered amid a scene of mingled sorrow and indignation. The assassin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the waiters and attendants who rushed forward. Detectives and civil guards immediately secured him. He was very pale, trembled violently and evidently feared that he would be killed on the spot. He will be first arraigned before the local magistrates at Vergara.

The roar of the revolver was heard in every part of the establishment, and the attendants rushed to the scene of the tragedy. Senor Canovas flung open the door of her dressing-room and caught her husband as he fell. The horror of it all overcame her and she swooned and fell over him. For a few minutes only did the prime minister recover consciousness. Then he opened his eyes, dulled with agony, and murmured the words: "Long live Spain!"

Great Indignation.

The queen regent and all the members of the cabinet will return here today. Her majesty has entrusted the presidency of the council to Gen. Azcarra, minister of war, and the cortes will be summoned to reassemble on Tuesday. The greatest excitement and indignation prevail among all classes. All the members of the diplomatic corps have expressed their sympathy with the government. Many senators, deputies and generals, while expressing their grief and indignation, have offered to render to the government all the assistance in their power.

Europe Shaken by the News.

The terrible news swept over Spain and the people went into mourning for the victim of the awful crime. Europe was shaken by the story of the assassination, and words of sorrow and sympathy were flashed from every court. The revolutionists in Spain were silenced and the liberals, who had fought the monarchist leader, were horrified at the crime. Senor Canovas passed through the storm and stress of a ministerial crisis only two months ago. His cabinet was again in the saddle. He had won a victory over his political opponents. His plans for the suppression of the rebellion in Cuba and the re-establishment of Spanish supremacy in the Philippine islands were strengthened.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Views of Secretary Sherman and Senator Morgan.

Washington, Aug. 9.—It is not known whether the government has received formal notification of Premier Canovas' assassination, but it probably has. Im-

mediately the state, according to its usual custom, will announce the event to the president and the latter will, in some way, make formal and public expression regarding the government's deep regret. Just in what form this expression will be couched is not known, for precedents differ, but it doubtless will be a dispatch to the Spanish government, simple and sympathetic in its terms.

Secretary of State Sherman received the first news of the affair through press bulletins. He expressed deep interest in the details. He said that the deplorable event would have some effect on the political affairs of Spain, but to what extent he could not say. As to the consequences on the conflict in Cuba he did not care to talk. Premier Canovas, he said, was a strong partisan. He was the chief exponent of the element which was determined to keep Cuba at all hazards. Seemingly Spain was almost a unit on this. Canovas was a strong factor in the government of Spain, but it was not impossible that another would be found to replace him in that important office having similar views and the same pronounced ideas. How it might be in this case he was not able to say, but the effects politically of such an event were not essentially far reaching and had not always produced radical developments.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate and the champion of Cuba in that body, predicted in an interview that the assassination might be the forerunner of a complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy.

This, he thought, was the present tendency and the sad event he regarded as an evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish government.

WILL HELP CUBA'S CAUSE.

Senators Think Insurgents Have Cause to Rejoice.

New York, Aug. 9.—Emilio Agraronte, president of the Jose Marti revolutionary club and the Marti Charitable organization, of this city, heard the news of the killing of Premier Canovas at his home. He thought Sagasta would be the successor of Canovas. He thought the death of Canovas could not but help the cause of Cuba.

The news of the assassination of Senor Canovas was received at the Hispano-American hotel, where the guests are both Cuban and Spanish, without much apparent surprise. Few of the guests cared to discuss the matter. C. Ricardo Aleman, a lawyer from Cuba on a visit here, who is a Spaniard and a loyalist, said he did not think the killing of the premier would have any influence on Cuban affairs or was brought about by the Cuban trouble. It was planned and carried out, he said, by anarchists and meant no more than an assassination of the same character in any other country. It was the work of another influential head of a government.

At the central hotel, another rendezvous for Spanish-speaking people, a Cuban who declined to give his name said that Canovas' death meant the freedom of the laboring class in Cuba within a year. Maj. Antonio Serrano, a member of the Cuban junta, who was an officer in the Ten Years' war and now has two of his sons fighting for independence under Maj. Gen. Calisto Garcia, appeared pleased when told that Premier Canovas had met a violent death. "It means," he said, "the overturning of the present government and the subversion of the forces that are backing Weyler in Cuba. While I do not believe in assassination, I think the removing of Canovas will be the salvation of the pacificos in Cuba who are now being butchered ruthlessly by Weyler. I cannot believe that it was an anarchist that killed Canovas. I think that some member of the ultra republican party in Spain killed him. The killing of Canovas will do much toward bringing the Cuban war to a close. The Spanish people realize that the situation is hopeless and are protesting against it. The first protest is the death of Canovas."

Washington, Aug. 9.—Col. A. A. Aguirre, who is stopping in Washington, said: "The assassination of Canovas will result in the dethronement of the Spanish monarchy and the freedom of Cuba. I am certain that Canovas will be succeeded by Sagasta, his political rival and the leader of the liberal party. Sagasta will undoubtedly take immediate steps to conciliate the Cubans by granting them reforms, but it will be too late. I expect to see Cuba free within 90 days and the republic of Spain established soon afterwards."

President Hears the News.

Hotel Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The presidential party spent the greater part of the day quietly in the hotel. In the morning the president, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid attended services in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Reed, formerly pastor of Secretary and Mrs. Alger in Detroit, officiating. When informed of the assassination of the prime minister of Spain, the president was horrified but refused to make any comment.

Excitement in Havana.

Enormous Crowds Gather to Learn All the Cable News.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 9.—Intense excitement prevails in Havana over the news of Premier Canovas' assassination. Enormous crowds assembled before all the newspaper offices to read bulletins about the murder of the prime minister. Among the Spanish of all classes most profound sorrow was expressed. It was everywhere pronounced to be a calamity of too great magnitude to be estimated at this time. All recognize that its bearing on affairs in Cuba is of the greatest moment, but of necessity comment on this point is most guarded. The insurgent party is confident that the death of Canovas means the downfall of the conservative government, the recall of Weyler and the freedom of Cuba. Capt. Gen Weyler was summoned to Havana by Marquis

Palmarola, his secretary, immediately after the receipt of the cable announcing the assassination of Canovas.

LIFE OF CANOVAS.

How He Rose from the Masses to Head of the Ministry.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born of humble parents at Malaga, February 8, 1828. He took the course in philosophy and law in the university at Madrid and began his career as a journalist. In 1851 he made his debut under the patronage of Senor Rios, Rosas and Pacheco, as chief editor of the Patria, in which he defended conservative views. About this time he published a volume of lyric poems and a series of historical papers. He was in doubt whether to follow a literary or a political career, but soon found himself turned to politics by the course of events. In 1852 he was named deputy for Malaga, and from that time to his death had never ceased to occupy a seat in the cortes. In 1856 he was charged with the mission of preparing the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the holy see which served as a basis for the concordat.

After serving the crown as governor of regim in 1857, director-general of the administration from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, as under-secretary of state for the interior, the queen called him to the ministry as a member of the Mon cabinet. In 1865 he held the portfolios of finance and the colonies in the O'Donnell cabinet, and it devolved upon him to draw up the law for the abolition of the slave trade. Shortly after the revolution of 1868 he became especially conspicuous as one of the last to defend with energy in the cortes the principle of blending liberal and conservative ideas with the constitutional monarchy, when all the parties that had supported this political doctrine had deserted the parliament.

His Title to Fame.

He was named a short time before the revolution occurred, and took no part in it. In the face of the triumphant revolution, after his return from exile and in the full constituent assembly of 1868, supported by Senor Sagasta, he was elected to the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party; and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII, as king on December 31, 1874, Senor Canovas del Castillo became president of the cabinet and chief minister. He retired in September, 1875, because of the demands of the extreme conservative party, but he returned to work in 1876, when the council on December 2 of the same year charged particularly with the direction of the first legislative elections of the new regime. He held the office of chief minister from the cortes of the city of Madrid in January, 1876. It devolved upon him then to represent the second attempt of the Carlists to rebel, and he was called to deal with the first insurrection in Cuba.

With the exception of an interval of a few months he continued to hold the premiership until 1880, when, on the return of Marshal Martinez Campos from Cuba, he retired from the premiership, and was succeeded by Campos, who accepted as his colleagues the principal associates of Senor Canovas. The opposition to the policy of Campos soon forced him to retire. Senor Canovas skillfully resisted, delayed and finally defeated the free trade and civil service reforms of Campos. On the reassembling of the cortes in December, 1879, Campos gave up the attempt to conduct the government, and Senor Canovas formed a new cabinet. The policy of 1876, with a second Cuban insurrection to be dealt with. He charged Gen. Blanco with this task, but the reactionary tendency of his home policy became more and more marked until financial projects in which he wished to embark drew upon him the bitter attacks not only of Castelar and the republicans, but also those of Campos and Sagasta, and he was compelled to resign. In 1881 he returned again to power, but his conservative cabinet was speedily overthrown and a coalition government with Sagasta and Campos at its head took the reins of government.

Returned to Power Again.

At the general election of the same year he was returned to the cortes and from Madrid, and became the chief and spokesman of the conservative liberals. On January 15, 1884, he was called upon to form a conservative ministry. In order to secure a majority devoted, like himself, to ideas of order and of liberty, in harmony with the monarchist principle, he dissolved the cortes and the new elections resulted favorably. But on November 25, 1885, on the question of the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany, he was again compelled to resign, being succeeded by Senor Sagasta. The same day he was elected president of the chamber by 222 votes against 112 cast for Senor Romero Robledo, and he signalled his entrance upon his new functions by a funeral eulogy of King Alfonso XIII., who had died the previous day. In 1890 another reversal brought him back into power, and on July 5 he took the presidency of a conservative cabinet, replacing the liberal ministry of Sagasta. Two years later the pendulum swung to the opposite extreme, and the liberals, under Senor Sagasta, won the general elections, and retained power until 1898, when the government of the Sagasta cabinet led the queen to summon Canovas again to the premiership.

His Last Recall.

Canovas came last into power on February 15, 1898, as a result of the defeat of the liberal ministry of Sagasta. He had been called to the premiership by the queen to support the policy of the Sagasta cabinet, which was to support the premier, Senor Sagasta, ordered the journalists to be protected. This led to the retirement of the ministry. Marshal Campos was given a general commission as captain general of Madrid, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Finally Senor Canovas formed a ministry, although he lacked the support of a section of the conservative party.

The government's defeat in the cortes of June 3, 1895, but did not resign. The general elections of April, 1896, returned an overwhelming majority to the cortes in favor of the policy of the Canovas cabinet, though the opposition charged that the ministerialists carried many of the election districts by gross frauds. June 2 last Senor Canovas tendered the resignation of his cabinet, owing to the difficulty the ministers experienced in carrying on the government in view of the parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the liberals to take part in the deliberations of the cortes. This attitude of the liberals was due to a personal encounter between the duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Canovas, who had been a member of the cortes, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Finally Senor Canovas formed a ministry, although he lacked the support of a section of the conservative party.

Senor Canovas was the author of numerous works in moral and political science, and of a "History of the House of Austria," which is in high repute, and a "History of the Decline of Spain from the Accession of Philip III. to the Death of Charles II.," which ranks favorably among works of its class from Spanish writers. He had received the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle from the emperor of Germany, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword from the king of Portugal and the Golden Fleece from the king of Spain.

At Indianapolis, Ind., William Martin, a locomotive engineer, was killed in a collision between a switch engine and a passenger train.

DEFIED BY DEBS.

Labor Leader Says He will Speak in Spite of Injunction.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 7.—Friday evening Squire Stennens rendered his decision in the riot and unlawful assembly cases against President Dolan and others. He holds Dolan, Jacob Aufhalter, Paul Trimmer and Edward McKay in \$300 bail each for the September term of court. Bail was entered for all. The cases against Cameron Miller, William Warner and Edward Shaw were dismissed.

Eugene V. Debs, who addressed the large miners' meeting on the Duquesne wharf at night, left Friday for Turtle Creek, where he spoke in the evening. Before leaving the city Mr. Debs denounced Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, for issuing the injunction restraining him from interfering in any way with the Monongah company or its employees. Mr. Debs said:

"This injunction restrains me from walking on any of the public highways leading to the mines of the Monongah Coal & Coke company. It is most sweeping and none other can be compared to it. The injunction candidates the right of peaceable assembly and effectually suppresses free speech. If it is sustained, and I have no doubt it will, it sweeps away all constitutional safeguards and delivers us, bound hand and foot, to the corporate capital."

"I hold the injunction, and the judge who issued it, in supreme contempt. If I have occasion to raise my voice in behalf of the miners in Jackson's jurisdiction, I propose to do so, or at least make the attempt, totally regardless of this infamous injunction."

"The force of the proceeding is that the injunction is issued by a judge. It ought to come direct from the coal operators then, at least, hypocrisy would not intensify the infamy of the proceeding."

In reference to the charge that the deputies now on guard at De Armit's mines were forcing miners to work at the point of revolvers President Dolan stated that the matter had been placed in the hands of their attorney and it was probable that the miners' officials would go into court and ask for an injunction restraining these deputies. Said he:

"They have no right to compel any man to go to work, and we will not stand it. I have in my pocket the names of many of the men who were treated in this manner, but prefer not to give them now, for fear the men will suffer."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Standing of Baseball Clubs for the Week Ended August 7.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	29	27	.516
Baltimore	28	28	.500
Cincinnati	28	28	.500
New York	28	28	.500
Cleveland	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	28	28	.500
Chicago	28	28	.500
Pittsburgh	28	28	.500
Louisville	28	28	.500
Brooklyn	28	28	.500
Washington	28	28	.500
St. Louis	28	28	.500

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indianapolis	27	27	.500
Columbus	27	27	.500
Milwaukee	27	27	.500
St. Paul	27	27	.500
Detroit	27	27	.500
Minneapolis	27	27	.500
Grand Rapids	27	27	.500
Kansas City	27	27	.500
Western association:			
St. Joseph	26	26	.500
Cedar Rapids	26	26	.500
Des Moines	26	26	.500
Rockford	26	26	.500
Quincy	26	26	.500
Pubucue	26	26	.500
Peoria	26	26	.500
Burlington	26	26	.500

OUR POPULATION.

Official Estimate Shows 77,000,000 Subjects of Uncle Sam.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The latest official estimates of the population of the United States is 77,000,000. This is made by the actuary of the treasury, an officer whose duty it is at fixed intervals to report on the per capita circulation of money in the United States. He estimates that the present holdings of money are \$22.53 for every man, woman and child in the United States. His estimate of the population is made by the use of the census reports for the preceding decade. Certain fixed rules of increase by birth and immigration and provision for deaths and other losses are made, and the resulting estimate is accepted as official.

Victims of Lightning.

Atlantic, Ia., Aug. 5.—Clarence Temperly, of Irvington, Neb., and Joseph Scanlon, of Corning, Ia., were killed by lightning near Wiota, this county. They with others were driving across the country and stopped at a barn to shelter themselves from a storm. The bolt that killed them came through a ventilator.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	Aug. 7.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	\$4.25	\$4.20
Sheep	2.50	2.50
Hogs	4.00	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	82 1/2	82 1/2
September	82 1/2	82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	22 1/2	22 1/2
September	22 1/2	22 1/2
OATS—No. 2	11 1/2	11 1/2
September	11 1/2	11 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	11 1/2	11 1/2
Factory	11 1/2	11 1/2
CHEESE—Large White	17 1/2	17 1/2
EGGS—Western	12 1/2	12 1/2

	CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$3.50
Stockers	2.25
Feeders	2.25
HOGS—Light	3.50
Rough Packing	3.50
SHEEP	2.25
BUTTER—Creamery	11 1/2
Dairy	9 1/2
POTATOES—New	40 1/2
BROOM CORN—Hurl (ton)	35 00
PORK—Mess, September	8 00
LARD—September	32 1/2
FLOUR—Patents	4 00
Straights	3 00
GRAIN—Wheat, September	75 1/2
Corn, No. 2	22 1/2
Oats, No. 2	11 1/2
Rye, No. 1	41 1/2
Barley, Good to Fancy	28 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Spring	82 1/2
Corn, No. 2	22 1/2
Oats, No. 2	11 1/2
Rye, No. 1	41 1/2
Barley, Good to Fancy	28 1/2
PORK—Mess	7 1/2
LARD	4 25

	ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3.00
Stockers and Feeders	2.75
HOGS	3.45
SHEEP	2.75
	OMAHA.
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3.00
Stockers and Feeders	2.75
HOGS	3.45
SHEEP—Natives	2.75

An Abominable Legacy.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether present in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their harmful consequences, but subjugates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

Misled by the Papers.

"Now, Henry," said the dear old lady, "I do hope you will never play baseball." "Why not, grandma?" asked Henry, with natural surprise.

"Because it is so very dangerous." "Dangerous! Why, grandma, it isn't any more dangerous than any other game." "It is exceedingly dangerous," said the old lady, in a tone of deep conviction.

"But, grandma, you never saw a game, and don't know anything about it." "Perhaps I don't, but I know it is highly dangerous. Almost every day the papers tell about men who have died on the bases."—Baltimore American.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tired shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Widow's Way.

He—They say that wedding rings are going out of fashion. She—Oh, I don't care. If you wish to dispense with the ring, dear, it will make no difference to me. But why didn't you give me some warning of what you were about to say? This is so sudden. Then he thought of home and mother, but it was too late.—Cleveland Leader.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Kickers.

Haskins—I didn't like the meals we got at the mountain house. There was not enough warm food. Everything that was served was cold.

Perkins—Yes, everything but the ice water.—Up-to-Date.

How to Get Well.

Send for free pamphlet. Garfield Park Sanitarium, 1776 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

Cold weather lasts the longest when you are out of coat.—Washington Democrat.

Most men have something the matter with them from some accident that occurred years ago.—Washington Democrat.

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